namely BT MECH 162, BT MECH 184, BT MECH 12 into the environment for a period of three years from April 2002 to March 2005. The conditions *inter-alia* include plantation of a non Bt. refuge around the periphery of the Bt. fields, monitoring the susceptibility of bollworms to Bt. gene *vis-a-vis* baseline susceptibility data, assessing the possible impacts on non-target insects and crops, and undertaking an awareness and education programme for farmers. The three approved hybrid varieties are presently under cultivation in six States namely Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Some of the areas where these hybride varieties are being cultivated have recently been monitored by the Committees constituted by this Ministry for each State. The Committees have made comprehensive and objective assessment of the agronomical benefits as well as environmental of the Bt. Cotton in the field and have found them to be performing satisfactorily.

Progress in Yamuna Action Plan

366. DR. AKHILESH DAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Japan Bank of International Cooperation had sanctioned aid of Rs. 164 crore for the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP);

(b) if so, when, and the specific works under the YAP to be financed therewith; and

(c) the progress so far made in implementation thereof and the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV): (a) to (c) A project for cleaning of river Yamuna in Haryana, Delhi and U.P. namely the Yamuna Action Plan was approved for an amount of Rs. 732 crore. Out of this, the cost of works funded by the Japan Bank for International Cooperation is Rs. 712 crore. Under this project, works amounting to Rs.490 crore were approved in April, 1993 and the balance of Rs. 222 crore were approved in may 2001. Out of the total approved cost of Rs. 712 crore, the cost of works approved for Delhi is Rs. 187 crore which includes an amount of Rs. 150 crore for construction of toilet complexes in unsewered area. The specific works taken up under YAP are: interception and diversion of sewage, construction of sewage treatment plants, community toilet

complexes, crematoria and public awareness. Works in all the three States have been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 650 crore has been incurred on the project which includes an amount of Rs. 180 crore for works in Delhi. The closing date of the project is 19.2.2003.

Irrigation through Yamuna

367. SHRI DINA NATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Yamuna Action Plan has been able to achieve its twin objective of making the environment clean and using the treated effluent for irrigation for benefit of the farmers; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the plan has worked well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV): (a) and (b) The river Yamuna is most polluted in its 22 km. stretch along Delhi. Pollution from Delhi also impacts on the water quality of the river in downstream towns *viz.* Mathura and Agra. To address the pollution of Yamuna, a project *viz.* Yamuna Action Plan Phase-I was approved by Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 732 crore. Under this project, pollution abatement works have been taken up in 21 towns, of which 12 are in Haryana and 8 in Uttar Pradesh besides Delhi. Out of the approved capacity of 743 million litres per day (mld) of sewage treatment in these towns, a capacity of 728 mld has been created and works for the remaining capacity of 15 mld are under implementation. In addition, Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi has also taken up works of construction of sewage treatment plants at 17 locations. As a result, the total treatment capacity in Delhi is targeted to become 2325 mld by 31.3.2003 against the present generation of sewage of 3300 mld. Thus, at present, there is a gap of 975 mld of sewage treatment capacity in Delhi. To that extent, the objective of the pollution abatement works has not been fully achieved. The treated effluent from sewage treatment plants, which is rich in nutrients, is used for irrigation wherever feasible.

Modifications in Ganga Action Plan

368. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state: